Therefore the sum of these, or the area of both apertures together, is $306{\cdot}7227 + 429{\cdot}325 = 736{\cdot}0477$ square inches. From C and D, the vertices of the given triangles, let fall the perpendiculars CV and DW; then, the formula by which to find the segments of the base AB for the triangle ACD, is $AV^2 = BV^2 = AC^2 - BC^2$, and the numerical value of the perpendicular as deduced from this formula, is $CV = 21{\cdot}90876$ inches, and consequently the area of the triangle is $21{\cdot}90876 \times 14 = 306{\cdot}7227$ square inches, the same as before.

Again, the formula for the segments AW and BW in the triangle ADB, is $AW^2 - BW^2 = AD^2 - BD^2$, and the perpendicular DW deduced from this formula, is $DW = 30{\cdot}666$ inches, and the area of the triangle $ADB = 30{\cdot}666 \times 14 = 429{\cdot}325$ square inches, the same as before.

Therefore, if 736·0477 the aggregate area of the triangles be divided by 3·14159, the square root of the quotient will give NG the radius of the circle sought; thus we have $NG = \sqrt{\frac{736{\cdot}0477}{3{\cdot}14159}} = 15{\cdot}30657$ inches.

Now, for the value of NG as deduced from the geometrical method, we have $EN = CV + DW = 21{\cdot}90876 + 30{\cdot}666 = 52{\cdot}57476$ inches; and by a previous calculation we found NQ the diameter of the imaginary cylinder, to be 4·456338 inches; consequently we get $NG = \sqrt{52{\cdot}57476} \times 4{\cdot}456338 = 15{\cdot}30657$ inches, the same as by the other method, a result which sets the accuracy of the principle of conversion above suspicion, and proves its excellence as a system of geometrical manipulation.

T.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

WINDOW DRESSINGS—RUSTICATION.

PRAY, Mr. Editor, if the question be not an impertinent one, what may be your opinion of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge? By a contemporary of yours, it has lately been made the subject of criticism to some extent, yet in a very weathercock fashion; for a warm eulogy on it, founded upon examination of its specific merits, was immediately followed up, in the very next number of the publication alluded to, by a second article which, though still affecting admiration of the building, was intended to convince us, that every thing which had been pointed out as a particular beauty in the plan and composition, is in reality a defect; and that all that is original in the idea of the façade is decidedly bad. This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance;—is veering about from east to west with an alacrity truly surprising. Pity that alacrity outstripped both discretion and dexterity; for the slightest degree of the latter would at least have managed matters so as to save appearances, whereas now, it is the publication itself which upsets the criticism it had just before given its readers in its leading architectural article; and what is not least strange of all, it does so with apparent unconsciousness that any such article had appeared, since it takes no notice of it, nor is there any attempt to explain what, being unexplained, looks like egregious self-contradiction. After being voted a very superior piece of architecture one month, the poor Fitzwilliam is blackballed the next, and readers are thrown into perplexity and amazement also, by finding such diametrically contrary opinions delivered from one and the same authority.

Self-contradiction of a different kind is also exhibited in another paper in the same publication, which reprobates in the most unqualified manner, the practice of employing columns and pediments as decorations to windows. "To window-columns," we are gravely told "is attached that sense of the *ludicrous* which is inseparable from diminutive resemblances of things noble and dignified in themselves." Well it may be so; but I would ask the writer how then can he possibly reconcile it to his critical conscience, and it seems to be a very squeamish one, to admire "the *lower* range of windows in the Reform Club-house, as extremely graceful and appropriate," seeing that they also exhibit diminutive resemblances of what constitutes at least one-half of an order, viz., its entablature? If there be absurdity, at any rate bad taste, in putting small pediments over windows, which it is asserted have the appearance of being only "stuck on," does not precisely the same argument hold equally good against small cornices over windows, which we know to be mere decoration, just of that "stuck-on" sort which is so strongly condemned in the other case? If any thing so vulgar as a homely proverb may be tolerated, I should say, "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." However it may swagger about principles, the criticism that puts window-columns and pediments under ban, yet at the same time tolerates and even admires window entablatures and cornices, is only shallow, one-sided, argument; convenient enough, perhaps, just for the immediate occasion, until its sophistry and shallowness are exposed.

The same circumspect critic denounces rustication as no better than a species of "tattooed masonry." Therefore, it is needless to say, that he has no admiration for the Palazzo Pitti, or the Florentine style generally; or even for that classical mode of rustication, of which we have an example in the façade of Dover House, Whitehall,—a mode that produces such richness of surface, and also so much relief. When he exclaims, "I fancy the Parthenon thus gashed and cicatrized," he himself fancies that he has uttered an objection quite unanswerable. Yet the very terms he makes use of show only disingenuous sophistry; for a regular system of jointing, whereby the joints themselves are rendered ornamental, cannot with any sort of fairness be called "gashing and cicatrizing;" and had he ever read the article "Rustication," in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, he might have learnt that such expression of the several stones and courses of masonry is both legitimate and æsthetic.

As to the Parthenon, are we to admit nothing which does not conform to the example of that edifice?—and has all architectural beauty, all architectural design, been so completely exhausted in that and similar structures, as to render them the standard by which every thing else is to be measured? For my own part, I am almost tempted to say, hang the Parthenon, and to wish most devoutly, that it had been blown up altogether by the Venetians in the 17th century. At this you, of course, look grave, as befits an editor; but if I had you *tête-à-tête* with only Burgundy between us, I would soon make you confess, that the Parthenon is made no better than a stumbling-block to us.—Yours, &c.

BUDOWSKI.

P.S. Speaking of Barry's *rifacciamento* of Soane's building at the corner of Downing-street, the publication above alluded to says, that "the columns are hoisted to their former position on the first floor," although every body who remembers what the building originally was, knows that the order then comprised the ground-floor and a mezzanine over it. Nothing is said as to the manner in which it is now finished up, by the frieze being enriched.

NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

In the south and west of England, the preservation of the ancient footpaths for the recreation and enjoyment of the public is awakening general attention.——Within the last eighteen months the windows (ten in number) of the ancient flint-built church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Borden, near Sittingbourne, have been enriched with painted glass, at the sole expense of the Rev. Mr. Musgrave, the incumbent, who is also himself the designer.——The works at Osborne (Isle of Wight) are rapidly progressing. The estate is to be inclosed by a paling nine feet high. The new lodge is now occupied, and her Majesty and the Court are expected at the island in a few weeks.——From Guernsey a great deal of granite is now imported, also Caen for kerb stones and repairing roads.——The government, it is said, intend to erect the military station at Birmingham into a grand central depôt, to which most of the troops at Weedon will be removed.——The designs for laying out the grounds, and for the erection of the chapel and lodge of the Church of England cemetery in Warstone-lane, Birmingham, were on view at the Athenæum Rooms last week, but no selection made.——The three public parks at Manchester are to be called Queen's Park, Peel's Park, and Philip's Park.——During the visit of Prince Albert to Liverpool, it is believed he will lodge at Knowsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Derby; a postponement of the visit till the first week of August has been suggested, in order that the scenery on the Mersey may have the advantage of high water in the river and harbour.——It is rumoured that a Jesuit college is about to be established at Tremeirchion, in Denbighshire.——The foundation-stone of the tower of the northern transept of Leamington parish church was laid by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, on Thursday week: it is to be about 120 feet in height, the transept itself being carried up to the same height as the present nave, with a large rose window about 30 feet in diameter; the whole of the buildings to be in the early decorated style.——The Cirencester agricultural college is now opened for the reception of students, of whom, when the additional wing now erecting is completed, it will accommodate 200. It is in the Elizabethan style; principal front to the south, with a façade of 190 feet by 50 feet in height, the centre relieved by a tower surmounted at the north-west angle by an octangular turret, the whole rising 93 feet from the lawn. The best mode in use for heating and ventilating is said to have been adopted. Messrs. Daukes and Hamilton, of Gloucester, are the architects; and Mr. Bridges, of Cirencester, is the builder.——The parish church of Wood Enderby, near Horncastle, has been recently repaired at the expense of Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart.——The arrangements for the erection of a new church in the Sneyd district of the parish of Burslem appear to be making satisfactory progress.——Such also is the case with the proposed restoration of Oundle church.——On removing the old oak stalls from the chancel of St. Mary's church, Nottingham, preparatory to repairing the roof, a sculptured tablet of marble was discovered, buried with its face downward, probably since the period of the Reformation. It is a *bas-relief* of the Pope inaugurating a bishop, and is about two feet in height and one in width, and has been curiously painted and illuminated, traces of which are still visible. Several pieces of copper and silver coin, likewise discovered, are chiefly Hanse-town tokens, or Peter's pence.——The Peterborough-bridge repairs are in progress, and it is intended to expend about 200*l.* on the Hail Western Bridge. The Earith Bridge will be opened by the Huntingdon assizes.——The baths at the new water-works at Hull have accommodated 4,843 bathers during the month of May.——From the report of the surveyor of the Lamp and Drainage Commitee at Hull, for the year ending 1st of June, read lately at their annual meeting, it appears that active measures have been taken for the thorough drainage both of Hull and Myton. The greater part of the town can now be cleansed with water from the docks. The total length of new drains in Hull and Myton, completed in the past year, is 1,150 yards; and in Myton 4,000 yards of new paving and 1,800 of new flagging have been laid down. Further improvements are recommended.——It is proposed to erect new baths at Rotherham; the sum of 500*l.* has been voted for the purchase of a site in Westgate.——The marble statue of Southey, by Mr. Lough, for his sepulchral monument in Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, has been completed, and the monument will shortly be erected, but the committee are short of funds.——The Duke of Northumberland's tile manufactory, near Belford, is said to be capable of turning out 1,000,000 tiles in the season. One workman can turn out nine bricks in one minute. Etheridge's patent machine is at work, producing 8,000 tiles, equal to 4,000 tiles and 4,000 soles a day. The drying sheds are calculated to hold 38,000 tiles; and the two kilns, when finished, will contain 20,000 each.——The Edinburgh Water Company, it is said, charges only 4*s.* per annum for water supplied to cottages let for less than 5*l.* per annum, and in some cases only 3*s.* A new college for the professors and students of the Free Church is about to be erected on the Castle Hill. From the report of the Building Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, lately read at their general assembly at Edinburgh, it appears that last year, the number of churches erected amounted to 500, while this year the number was 621, making an increase of 91 since last assembly; but this included those which at that period were in progress of

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